

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,  
OF NEW JERSEY.WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,  
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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## Public Discussion.

On the 22d of this month there will be a political discussion between selected members of the two great parties. The discussion will be in front of the Patent Office, and it will begin at four o'clock in the evening. The speakers will be announced at an early day.

WALTER LENOX,

President of Washington Whig Club.

J. D. HOOVER,

President of Jackson Dem. Association.

## The Armistice at Mexico.

## NUMBER FOUR.

## Summary.

This third link is to show that immediately after the receipt of the despatches by the *Habano*, July 26, 1846, as we have shown, Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, wrote a letter to the President, "Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic," (the words "the Mexican Republic," as if in irony, being in italics,) July 27, 1846, offering the olive branch, and that Mr. President Polk, August 4, 1846, asked for a sum of money with which to build that olive branch. This was very cleverly done, as Santa Anna was still at Havana. As we have seen, he left that place on August 8, 1846. The proceedings on this message in the Senate go far to show that there was a strong impression that corruption was going on.

We shall begin this with Mr. Buchanan's letter of July 27, 1846, to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, which will be followed by the message of August 4, 1846, and the proceedings thereon in the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 27, 1846.

Sir: The President of the United States, no less anxious to terminate than he was to avoid the present unhappy war with the Mexican Republic, has determined to make an effort to accomplish this purpose. He has accordingly instructed the undersigned, Secretary of State, to propose through your Excellency to the Mexican government that negotiations be forthwith commenced for the conclusion of a peace, just and honorable for both parties. Should this offer be accepted and responded to by the Mexican government, the undersigned, Secretary of State, will immediately despatch an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the city of Mexico, with instructions and full powers to conclude a treaty of peace which shall adjust all the questions in dispute between the two republics. \* \* \* \* \*

The occasion, however, may be embraced to state that the President has ever cherished the kindest feelings for Mexico, and that one of the first wishes of his heart is that she may be a powerful and prosperous republic in perpetual amity with the United States. \* \* \* \* \*

His Excellency, Minister of the Mexican Republic.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to communicate to the Senate the copy of a letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, dated the 27th ultimo, from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic, again proposing to open negotiations and conclude a treaty of peace, which shall adjust all the questions in dispute between the two republics. Considering the relative power of the two countries, the glorious events which have already signified our arms, and the distracted condition of Mexico, I did not conceive that any point of national honor could exist which ought to prevent me from making this overture. Equally anxious to terminate, by a peace honorable for both parties, the war which has been existing between the United States and Mexico, I have deemed it my duty again to extend the olive branch to Mexico. Should the government of that republic accept the offer in the same friendly spirit by which it was dictated, negotiations will speedily commence for the conclusion of a treaty.

The chief difficulty to be anticipated in the negotiation is the adjustment of the boundary between the parties, by a line which shall at once be satisfactory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. This is the best mode of securing perpetual peace and good neighborhood between the two republics. Should the Mexican government, in order to accomplish these objects, be willing to cede any portion of their territory to the United States, we ought to pay them a fair equivalent—a just and honorable peace, and not conquest, being our purpose in the prosecution of the war.

Under these circumstances, and considering the exhausted and distracted condition of the Mexican Republic, it might become necessary, in order to restore peace, that I should have it in my power to advance a portion of the consideration-money for any cession of territory which may be made. The Mexican government might be unwilling to wait for the payment of the whole until the treaty could be ratified by the Senate, and as appropriation to carry it into effect be made by Congress; and the necessity for such a delay might defeat the object altogether. I would, therefore, suggest whether it might not be wise for Congress to appropriate a sum such as they might consider adequate for this purpose, to be paid, if necessary, immediately upon the ratification of the treaty by Mexico. This disbursement would of course be accounted for at the treasury, not as secret service money, but like other expenditures.

Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in our past history, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th of February, 1803, Congress passed an act appropriating two millions of dollars "for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," "to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be;" and on the 18th of February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount and in the same terms. The object, in the first case, was to enable the President to obtain the cession of Louisiana; and in the second, that of the Florida. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the treasury; and I should hope that the result might be similar, in this respect, on the present occasion, though the appropriation is deemed expedient as a precautionary measure.

I refer the whole subject to the Senate in executive session. If they should concur in opinion with me there, I recommend the passage of a law, appropriating such a sum as Congress may deem adequate, to be used by the Executive if necessary, for the purpose which I have indicated.

In the two cases to which I have referred, the

## The Elections.

## Florida.

The returns from sixteen counties give Broome, Loco, 167 majority for Governor, and Maxwell, Loco, 134 majority for Congress. There still remain twelve counties to hear from, which gave a Whig majority of 371 for Governor in 1848.

The contest is close. When it is remembered that the Whigs of Florida have only just agreed to wheel into line, we think they have done nobly. We had thought the State elections there would have gone almost by default. All will be right in November.

(From the morning papers.)

## Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.

In the 15th district it is reported that Spangler, Whig, is elected to Congress. This is a strong Democratic district, but there were two Democrats running.

The vote in the 12th district is so close between Gallows, Whig, and Olds, Dem., that the official count can alone decide the result. It is probable that 13 Democrats, 3 Free-soilers, and 6 Whigs are elected to Congress. In 1848 Gen. Cass had majorities in 15 districts. Gen. Taylor in 4, and Mr. Van Buren in 2 districts. In the last Congress there were 9 Democrats, 8 Whigs, 1 Ind. Democrat, and 5 Free-soilers. In 14 counties the Whig ticket gained 7,000 votes since last year, when the Democrats succeeded by 26,008 majority.

## Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 15.

The returns from the West generally show Democratic gains, leaving no doubt whatever that the Democrats have carried the State on the general ticket, by 10,000, and probably more. Wright, for Congress, is elected over Fuller, Whig, in the 12th district.

In 25 counties heard from, Wright, Democrat, for Governor, gains 3,587 votes since 1849, when he had 6,760 majority in the State. In the same counties the rest of the Democratic ticket falls 4,000 behind Wright. It is reported that Democrats in 4 Whigs are elected to Congress. In the last Congress there were 8 Democrats and 2 Whigs. The State gains one member under the new apportionment, and the districts have been changed since the last election. In 1848 Gen. Cass had majorities in 9 of the present districts, and Gen. Taylor had majorities in two of them.

At Boston, yesterday, great coats, grate fires, cold winds, a sprinkle of snow!

Graham's American Monthly Magazine and God's Lady's Book, for November, are both received from Mr. Shillington, Odeon Building.

BUTTER.—The Morgantown (Va.) Mirror notices the passage through that town of a detachment of Dunkard farm wagons, containing 8,888 pounds of butter destined to Baltimore, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and says:

"This is a new direction for butter to take. Hitherto this and all other products of the Monongahela valley, took their natural channel down the river to Pittsburgh. But now, as there is no navigation above Brownsville, the entire trade of this section of country is rapidly finding its way to the railroad, and thence to Baltimore."

## An American Colonel.

The following, from the New York Express, is not entirely new to us:

"Mr. Polk had conferred the office of colonel upon a small-beer Democratic politician. The new-sledged colonel, with his cap and feathers, reported himself to the General, who politely invited him to dine with a number of distinguished gentlemen. The Colonel was as vain as General —, and well nigh as silly. During the progress of the dinner, he flippantly remarked to the General, 'General, they say the churches in Mexico are full of gold and silver Jesuses; we will have fine times when we get among them!' The General was shocked and disgusted at the sacrilegious suggestion, but out of pity for his author assumed not to have heard him, and continued to converse on other topics. The Colonel presently repeated the remark, when the General, drawing himself up, and looking the other directly in the face, said, slowly and firmly, 'Colonel, if any soldier or officer of my command, while in Mexico, shall utter any church except to say his prayers, or other justifiable purpose, he shall be punished; and if any shall presume to touch the sacred emblems belonging to God's altar, as you propose, he shall be hung!' There was silence at the table for a little space; the Colonel's face was redder than his feather, and just at the moment he would have been happier in his citizen's dress, talking politics in a bar-room."

## Irish Emigration.

The movements of the Irish population from their native land to other countries is said to be going on at an increased rate. The *Clarke Journal* thus mourns over the exodus of the people:

"All parties among us are seemingly turning their faces to the far West—the home beyond the deep. Old, middle aged, and young, are on the move, leaving the old country, where there seems to be no hope, for the young where hope is budding with the certainty, in their imagination, of bearing good fruit. It is really distressing to contemplate the changes that a few years will effect in old Ireland if the desire for leaving that old country for the people shall continue. Before this period of the year until the present, all idea of leaving for America was deferred until 'spring returned again.' The season for emigration closed at the beginning of our harvest, and the people never thought of facing the wintry blast before the coming spring; but now spring, summer and autumn are alike. The streets are daily crowded by families on the move. It seems to them as if they had only to travel a hundred miles, instead of thousands. And why is this? There is now one great inducement in addition to that which before induced them, and that is, their people are there before them. The old-nationed faces that disappeared a few months since, are waiting with the blush of hope to assist them to leap ashore on the land of their adoption, and to sleep once more under the same roof with a son or daughter that they never hoped to see on this side of the grave. This is now a great cause for the long-continued stream of emigration. Yesterday, nearly the entire day, the street was crowded with cars, waiting for families to complete their arrangements with the emigration agent. They are gone, and the numbers are sufficient to leave a blank in the parish where they resided, that will not be easily filled."

FATAL RESULT OF GAMBLING.—The weekly report of deaths last week record one suicide. The victim was a young man, twenty-two years of age, who returned to his home late on the night of the 2d instant, taking immediately before or after reaching his home a quantity of laudanum. Previous to retiring he called up his mother, and informed her what he had done, but in order to prevent her sending for a physician he assured her that he had not taken a sufficient quantity of laudanum to kill him. It was not long, however, before the mother ascertained that she had been deceived. A physician was sent for, but the fatal drug had done its work. Notwithstanding that every effort was made to save the life of the young man he died before morning. For about two months previous to his death the deceased had been in the habit of visiting some one of the many gambling houses of this city, had become infatuated with the game, lost large sums of money, and at last, in a moment of desperation, committed the act which we have recorded.—*Boston Post.*

The Japan expedition will sail on the 10th of November.

## Affairs in Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN, Oct. 16—12 m.

It has long been a matter of surprise to us that some of the many beautiful sites for mills and factories with which the west portion of our Water street abounds, has not long since been taken by capitalists, and turned to profit. There is in this locality, including several old and unproductive warehouses, from twenty to thirty vacancies, of sufficient space for very extensive buildings—all of which are bounded immediately on the north by the canal, and within a few rods of the river's edge.

The ladies of our Catholic Church are busy in providing ways and means for their Fair, which is to come off in the course of a few weeks.

The Rev. B. McGuire, President of Georgetown College, will deliver another of his course of interesting lectures in Trinity Church to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Our harbor this morning looks quite lively. The number of large vessels loading and discharging cargoes is quite large.

Owing to a slight interruption to the navigation upon our canal, the amount of trade this week has not been as large as usual. Sixty boats in all have arrived, twenty-three of them from Cumberland, with 26,000 tons of coal. The remainder from different points, with flour, wood, grain, &c. The steam tug-boats Virginia and Jack Hines are hourly expected, with six other coal boats, each of which will make in the aggregate about 3,700 tons of coal.

The supply of beef cattle at Drovers' Rest during the week has amounted in all to 500 head, 200 of which were taken by District butchers at \$2.37 1/2 @ \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; and 300 head continued on to Baltimore. Sheep, \$2 @ \$3 per head. Hogs, \$7.50 @ \$8 per 100 lbs.

There was a sale yesterday of \$1,000 of the stock of the Corporation of Georgetown at what all have arrived, twenty-three of them from Cumberland, with 26,000 tons of coal. The remainder from different points, with flour, wood, grain, &c. The steam tug-boats Virginia and Jack Hines are hourly expected, with six other coal boats, each of which will make in the aggregate about 3,700 tons of coal.

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## City Items.

Gentlemen who desire to dress in good taste, comfortably and economically, should visit STREASER, under Brown's Hotel, who has the newest styles of hats, and all the accessories required by a well dressed gentleman, as well as a polite and cheerful reception for every visitor.

Several efforts have recently been made to force an entrance into the residence of Mrs. Gen. Macomb, of Washington city. The isolated and somewhat exposed position of this dwelling, the supposed absence of protection, and the belief that available treasures may be obtained, no doubt furnish the motives for these repeated attempts. In all these particulars, we are assured, the depredators are mistaken. We caution them in time.

The "folders" engaged in the packing room of the Scott Club met nightly at the Club Room, (Copp's Saloon), and merrily pass the hours in singing lively choruses.

Two gentlemen were arrested last night, and held to bail to appear at court, by Captain Goddard. They had a horse and buggy, and were trotting the horse on the sidewalk of the Avenue, causing ladies and gentlemen to run into the carriage-way or into the open doors of houses for protection. The horse had probably been drinking.

The lodgers at the watch-house last night were quite numerous, the weather being too severe for "a lodging on the cold ground, with the bright sky for a roof." Among them were two little boys who came from Baltimore, neither of them over thirteen years of age. It is likely they are runaway.

The Mayor removed three of the Auxiliary Guards on Thursday night, and others have been appointed in their places. We have not heard the cause of removal.

Remember Wyman, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, to-night. There is rare sport where Wyman performs.

LADIES, have you been to see the splendid Iron Hall Dry Goods Store yet, and the beautiful and cheap Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., &c. they are selling every day? If you have not, you should go, by all means.

SALE OF STOCK.—J. C. McGuire sold yesterday afternoon three thousand dollars worth of Washington Corporation stock; one third at 104; another at 103 1/2, and the remaining third at 103 1/4; interest on the same due from the first instant. Nine hundred dollars worth of stock of the Bank of Washington sold at 80 1/2.

The New Fourteenth street Bridge will probably be placed over the canal during the coming week. The structure is of iron, and similar to the bridges over the canal at other points, and was likewise manufactured by Mr. G. F. Rider, of this city. The span is one hundred and seven feet.

MASTER GODDARD, last night, a friend informs us, astonished and delighted the auditors at Iron Hall by his wonderful performances on the violin. Our informant says he has heard Master Julien, now performing in New York, and thinks Goddard at least equals if he does not excel him. [Repub.]

## BANKS AND BANK NOTES.

Within the last six months, the bills of some twenty new banks, purporting to be issued from the city of Washington, have obtained a circulation through the country, and are still increasing at such a rapid rate, that the public begins to look with distrust upon every bill dated at Washington, D. C. As soon as the confidence of the public was shaken in the validity of Washington bills, an inquiry was made into their character. It was soon discovered that some of the banks were frauds, others had no offices of redemption of their own, and others were started by individuals with no business habits, and with no cash capital, depending solely upon luck and the gullibility of the public for their success. In this state of things it was natural for business men at a distance, who knew but little of the manner in which banking business was conducted in this city, to look with distrust upon all Washington bills, and refuse to receive any; and the consequence of this refusal has been the sending on by thousands of the bill for all the banks for redemption. Now, what has been the effect of this pressure upon the banks? The cashier of one of the banks, not being prepared for it, abandoned his post, and left on the door a notice that he would soon be back and redeem every dollar; another bank has suspended payment, and left thousands of bills in the hands of individuals unredeemed, and many of them poor persons; the other banks have withstood thus far the pressure, and those upon a firm basis will outlive the storm.

What has been the effect of closing one bank upon the public? It is a natural, although perhaps not a fortunate, element in the very nature of banks of circulation, that the public receive their issues without investigation at one moment, and at the next reject them without discrimination—appearing to conclude that since one monetary institution fails, all must follow; since one proves not good, all the rest are inevitably bad. Among those banks towards which the shafts of public opinion are especially aimed are the Exchange, Potomac Savings, and Farmers and Merchants', all of which are conducted by men who thoroughly understand their business, and have an ample cash capital. Have the public had any reason heretofore to distrust these banks? Have they, at any time, refused to redeem their bills? Have they shown themselves unworthy of support? No; but others have, and they must be held responsible for their acts. The writer is well acquainted with the officers of all these banks, and from his personal knowledge, he can say that they must be regarded as business men of unimpeachable integrity; and he believes that they will redeem every dollar of their circulation.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The Very Reverend Father Streetmont, Provincial of the Society of Jesus, will preach a sermon in St. Patrick's Church to-morrow, Sunday, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, for the benefit of the charity fund of the Young Catholic's Friend's Society. The public are invited to attend.

The Rev. Mason Noble will preach in the Island Hall, corner of 10th street and Virginia avenue, on Sabbath afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

First Baptist Church, 10th street.—The Rev. E. Kingston, D. D., will preach in this church on Sunday, at 11 a. m. A sermon, suggested by its recent bereavement in the loss of its late pastor, O. B. Brown, and his wife, will be delivered.

Methodist Protestant Church, 9th at.—Rev. Saml. K. Cox will preach in this church to-morrow, in the morning, and the Rev. M. Morse in the evening. The public are respectfully invited.

The Maine Liquor Law sustained by the people. A gentleman has promised to meet the friends of Temperance in opposition to the Maine Law, on Sunday night, at Temperance Hall. The discussion will commence at 7 o'clock. All are invited. GEO. RAYMOND.

Washington Young Men's Christian Association.—A sermon to be in aid of this Association, will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Butler, in Trinity Church, to-morrow evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Its members are earnestly requested to attend. WM. CHAUNCEY LANGDON, A. R. S.

Church of the Ascension.—It is expected that the Rev. Henry Stanley, who has accepted the invitation of the Vestry to take charge of this parish during the continuance of the afflictive dispensation which deprives it of the active services of its Rector, will be ready to enter upon his duties to-morrow.

WASHINGTON CITY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. A special meeting of the Association will be held at the Lecture Room of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 6th street, on Monday evening, 18th instant, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and on other matters. Its friends, and especially the Ladies, are respectfully invited to attend. WM. CHAUNCEY LANGDON, A. R. S.

WANTED.—An active and industrious youth, about sixteen years of age, to attend to store. Apply to ROBIN WALKER, 10th street, near